The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,207.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two.

353

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Himalaya," 1,341 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 27th April, at noon.

April		May.
Leave Bombay ... 27	Leave Colombo ...	3
„ Carwar ... 28	„ Galle ...	6
„ Mangalore ... 29	„ Negapatam ...	7
„ Cannanore ... 30	„ Madras ...	10
„ Calicut ... 30	„ Coconada ...	12
„ Beypore ... 30	„ Visagapatam ...	13
May.	„ Bimlipatam ...	13
„ Cochin ... 1	„ Gopalpore ...	14
„ Tuticorin ... 2	Arrive Calcutta ...	16

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship "Abyssinia," 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Kempleton, will be despatched on Monday, the 19th instant, at noon.

Up.	Apl.	Down.	May.
Leave Bombay	19	Leave Bussorah	6
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Fao	7
„ Guadur	24	„ Bushire	11
„ Muscat	27	„ Linga	11
„ Bunder Abbas	29	„ Bunder Abbas	13
„ Linga	30		May.
	May.	„ Muscat	15
„ Bushire	3	„ Guadur	17
„ Fao	4	„ Kurrachee	19
Arrive Bussorah	5	Leave Bombay	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

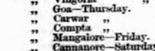
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship "Martaban," 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, to Cochin, on Tuesday, April the 20th instant, at noon, calling at the undermentioned ports :—

Ports—Down Steamers.	Up Steamer
Leave Bombay—Tuesday.	Leave Cochin—Tuesday.
„ Rutnagherry—W'nesday.	„ Beypore—Wednesday.
„ Malwan „	„ Calicut „
„ Vingoria „	„ Tellicherry—Thursday.
„ Goa—Thursday.	„ Cannanore „
„ Carwar „	„ Mangalore—Friday.
„ Compta „	„ Compta—Saturday.
„ Mangalore—Friday.	„ Carwar „
„ Cannanore—Saturday.	„ Goa „
„ Tellicherry „	„ Vingoria—Sunday.
„ Calicut „	„ Malwan „
„ Beypore „	„ Rutnagherry—Monday.
Arrived Cochin—Sunday.	Arrive Bombay—Tuesday.

For freight and passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Harnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingurla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Rutnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from / Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhuruntur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhuruntur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhuruntur at 1 P.M

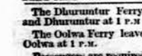
The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTILALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

PASSAGE DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

THE magnificent and commodious s. s. "Californian," Captain Watson, is now on the berth for Liverpool, and offers excellent accommodation for passengers, the saloon being extensive and the state-rooms well fitted and airy.

The "Californian" is well-known as a comfortable as well as quick vessel, having been awarded the prize by Government, offered for the quickest run during the Abyssinian Expedition, and offering a table liberally supplied. Passengers may rely on receiving every attention on board.

Those making engagements by the above steamer should be in readiness to embark not later than 29th April 1869. For passage apply to G. F. PIM & Co.,

Bombay, April, 1869. Agents.

NOTICE.—The superior first class ship "Ceris," 861 tons register, is open for freight or charter—Coastways or otherwise. Apply to the Captain, or CURSETJEE & EDULJEE DUBASH.

Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Dilbhur," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 12th April, 1869. Agents of ship "Dilbhur."

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Venice," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 9th April 1869. Agents of ship "City of Venice."

TO SPORTSMEN

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings ... 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Monday the 19th instant at 3 P.M., at the Association's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, for the purpose of receiving the accounts made up to 31st December 1868, and the report of the Liquidators.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 7th April 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 21st instant

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

FOR FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

(To sail on 10th proximo full or not full.)

THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilharree," 1,223 tons, W. H. Bisset, Commander, having all her cargo engaged, will be despatched as above.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 16th April, 1869. Agents.

FOR CHARTER.

THE Swedish Barque "Miltiades," 400 tons registered, open for Charter to any place. Apply to Capt. Liddick, or Messrs. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 17th April, 1869.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo and Passengers to Swan River, Western Australia, have a good opportunity by the ship "Thames," which will shortly proceed to that Colony. For freight and terms apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the Ship "Thames."

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Carnatic" has brought the cargoes of the following vessels :—

Accelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Syria," from Southampton, 20th March.
„ "Pera," from Marseilles, 28th March.
Unaccelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Delhi," from Southampton, 13th March.
„ "Nyanza," Marseilles, 21st March.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th April, 1869.

FOR SALE, a pair of young and handsome Bay Arab Horses, 14-2½, quiet and fast—go in Saddle, and single and double Harness. Price Rs. 1,100. Apply to H. B., P. & O. Co.'s Office, 3 Rampart Row.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Wanted a first rate Iron and Brass Moulder: to a really good man good pay will be given. Apply to the Locomotive Superintendent, Parell Works.

TO IMPORTERS of TIMBER.—An excellent opportunity offers for orders of Swan River Mahogany, known as Jarrow, for Red and White Gum and Sadal Wood. The undersigned will see the orders duly executed.

J. H. PATTERSON, Ship "Thames.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S SHERRIES.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Sherries shipped by the above well known firm—

Amontillado—blue seal, a pale dry delicate Wine, at Rs. 32 per doz.
Ditto brown seal, a pale dry soft Wine, at „ 28 „

YOUNG & Co.,
5 Borah Baazar Street. Sole Agents, Bombay.

COMPENDIUM of GAMES, a beautifully finished polished teak-wood box, containing the following, all of the best quality :—Chess, Draughts, Back Gammon, Dice, the Race Game, Counters, Dominoes (double nines), two packs Cards, Cribbage Board, &c., &c. Rs. 65.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LADIES' TOILET, WORK, and WRITING BAGS—

Elegantly and completely furnished..... Rs. 85
Larger sizes with extra fittings to..... 150
With Sterling Silver mountings from..... 200

As birth-day or wedding presents the above are most suitable, being both useful and elegant.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE NEW "UNIVERSAL ALBUM."—Attention is invited to this convenient and ingenious arrangement, whereby Photographs, &c., of all sizes may be tastefully arranged in one book without, permanently fixing them. Price from Rs. 30 to 50.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

REILLY'S IMPROVED AIR CANES, to load at the Breach, in oak case with apparatus, Rs. 100.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPROVED MONTE CHRISTO or SALOON PISTOLS.—No. 1 Rs. 25. No. 2 Rs. 35.

Either of the above can be had in polished oak case, with apparatus, extra Rs. 10. Ammunition always on hand.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FRESH DRAWING PAPERS, MOUNTED and UNMOUNTED—

Imperial ... size 30 by 21 inches, per quire.... Rs. 9
Double Elephant „ 40 by 26 inches, „ 15
Antiquarian .... „ 52 by 31 inches, „ 30
Double Elephant, mounted on brown-holland in rolls 40 inches wide by 25 yards long, per yard Rs. 6.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE IMPROVED PORTABLE GYMNASIUM, Rs. 30.

also

THE IMPROVED HORIZONTAL BAR, Rs. 20.—A few of both are expected by the next mail steamer. Orders will be registered.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PURE WATER.—As the hot season advances it becomes increasingly desirable that all water used for drinking purposes should be thoroughly purified; this is effectually done by Spencer's Magnetic Filter.

No. 1 to filter about 15 gallons daily Rs. 22
No. 2 do. 20 do. Rs. 28
No. 3 do. 25 do. Rs. 38

Sole Agents for Bombay.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GRIFFITH'S ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL and BRITISH SOLDIER'S COMPENDIUM.—Special edition for the use of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, Rs. 1 post free. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER'S BENGAL DIRECTORY, 1869, Rs. 15. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ADDIS' MAP of BOMBAY, mounted in cloth and folded in form of a book. Rs. 5.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHURCH SERVICES and PRAYER BOOKS—

Ivory Bound Church Services, the sides, backs, and clasp of the finest ivory, with carved ivory monogram, in silk-lined russia lock case, suitable for a wedding present ..Rs. 50 0

Ivory Bound Church Services, with gilt rims and clasp and carved ivory monogram in morocco lock-cases, silk-lined „ „ „ „ ... 38 0

Velvet Bound Church Services, gilt rims and clasp, pierced gilt metal monogram on the side, in morocco lock cases, silk-lined 25 0

Morocco Bound Church Services with or without gilt rims, clasps, monograms, or crosses, from Rs. 8 to 20 0

Common Prayer Book, Gentlemen's size, bound in silk, in limp morocco, ribbon edges, with or without grolier cross on side, the rubrics printed in red... „ ... 5 0
Ditto, Russia Leather „ 6 0
Ditto, the same in large type, making the book thicker „ ... 7 0
Ditto, Diamond type, size 3⅞ by 2¾ bound limp morocco, ribbon edges, red rubrics „ 3 12
Diamond Prayer Book, ivory-bound, with gilt rims and clasp, and monogram, in morocco lock-case, silk-lined „ „ „ „ ... 10 8
Ditto, ditto, ditto, in morocco lock-case, silk-lined „ „ „ „ ... 15 0

A Variety in other bindings ranging from Rs. 3 to 45 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HYMNS, ANCIENT and MODERN; the Drawing Room Pianoforte edition, Words and Music, large type, size 7 by 6, handsomely bound in panelled limp morocco, elegantly red and gilt „ „ ...Rs. 7 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES.—

Comprehensive Family Bible, Quarto, size 12 by 9, best Turkey morocco, blind tooled... ... ... Rs. 42 0
Miniature Quarto Bible, size 9½ by 8, best morocco, tooled, 1 bead border gilt clasp... ... ... 32 0
Ditto, Plain morocco, marbled edges 25 0
Foolscap Octavo Bible, size 6½ by 4½, plain morocco ... 12 0
Ditto ditto ditto one treble gilt clasp. 14 0
Pocket Bible, size 5½ by 4, plain morocco 9 0
Ditto ditto ditto one clasp 12 0
Foolscap Octavo Bible and Church Services, plain morocco 14 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOVELTIES.—The undersigned invite attention to.

A REMARKABLY CHEAP, AND EXTREMELY POWERFUL TELESCOPE recently introduced.—It is furnished with a tripod stand, day and night eye glasses, &c., price complete in polished case with lock... ... ... Rs. 110

The following is but one amongst hundreds of testimonials that might be cited.

Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, 9th June, 1863.

Sirs,—I have the great pleasure to assure you that I find your statements as to the capacity of the instrument very much under the real performance both astronomically and terestrially. I have had very capital views of Jupiter with its moons, increasing and emersing, and also the belts; Saturn with two of its moons, its ring, and the shadow thereof thrown, very well defined upon the body of the planet. I have also resolved several double stars most beautifully, with their different colours. The mountains in the moon I can see as plainly and distinctly in adlo relievo as those of Carnarvonshire. With the day eyepiece I have seen a woman at a distance of three miles knitting her stockings. I could see the woollen thread and her needles playing as plainly as if she had been only six or seven yards distant.—I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

W. O. WILLIAMS, Presbyterian Minister.

FITZROY POCKET WEATHER GLASS, Rs. 28—With Compass and thermometer.

This little instrument packs into a case measuring 7 inches by 2 inches—the testimonials as to its efficiency are numerous and highly satisfactory. One only is cited—

From Thomas Mackereth, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.M.S., Eccles Observatory.

Gentlemen,—I must say that the action of the little Instrument is quite equal to that of the barometer, and for ordinary purposes as faithful in its records. Such an Instrument will be a very useful companion to a traveller or excursionist who takes pleasure in measuring the height of mountains, &c. The accompanying comparisons with the standard reading will abundantly testify what I have recorded.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAYNE and COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

"BRITISH SOVEREIGN," "DILBHUR," and "PRINCE ALFRED."

The above vessels have commenced discharging their cargoes and we are put in possession of further supplies of Wines as under.

Sparkling Hocks and Moselles, Still Hocks.
Stein Wein in original bottles.
Sherries A B C (in triangles), and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 (in diamonds), Amontillado and Manzanilla, our Green Vine Leaf Brandy.

Double and single Magnums of Champagne.
Sherries 6 brands in Hhds and Butts.
Port 1, 2, and 3 in Pipes.
Sherries in Wood per "British Sovereign" and "Dilbhur."

Particular attention is drawn to our Wines in Wood; Messes, Clubs, and the Trade will find it far more economical in consumption to indent upon our stock of Wines in Wood, there are many advantages that the Consumer and Trader derive by laying in a stock of Bulk Wines.

1st.—A Wine thus selected and bottled is secured at a much lower figure than if bought by single dozens.

2nd.—The Wine, imported in bulk, by a sea voyage improves in character and quality.

3rd.—It is a satisfaction to the consumer to know that he has a wine in his Cellar of uniform quality and one that will improve by keeping.

These Wines will be cellared in a few days when we shall be happy to see our friends respecting them.

No. 1 A.	per Butt of	108 gals.	Rs.	650
No. 2 B.	Do.	Do.	„	780
No. 3 C.	Do.	Do.	„	850
No. 4 D.	Do.	Do.	„	900
No. 5 E.	Do.	Do.	„	1000
No. 6 F.	Do.	Do.	„	1400

In Hhds No. 3 and No. 5 Rs. 450 and 550 respectively.

PORTS.

1. *	per pipe	115 Gals. Rs.	750
2. *	do.	„	900
3. *	do.	„	1,400

Champagnes.—Our Gold and Silver neck Champagnes, 1 and 2 stars, have been so well received in this presidency, and the demand so great for these special brands, that we have ordered out a parcel, overland, which may be looked for during the current month.

CHAMPAGNE

Has recently made an enormous advance in public and professional favour. Its value, we are told, as a medicine, is year after year more largely acknowledged by the Faculty. As a stimulant it acts more immediately, and more harmlessly than Brandy, and the stomach will often retain it at periods of extreme irritability, when no other wine could be endured. Besides these properties, it has other characteristics, rendering it so widely popular, that the aggregate produce now reaches upon an average 52,000,000 (fifty-two millions) gallons." "[Extract from the leading article of the "Times" of 16th Sept., 1867."]

☞ The Wines with an asterisk (*) daily expected.

Beer.—Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Guinness's Stout
Kilderkins, (18 gals.) Season 1869-70, first batch of the new season's Beer.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desired delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock :—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	20 0
26 0	C		Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

		Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.			Cash.
18 0		(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0		(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0		(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.			Cash.
36 0		Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0		Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0		Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0		Crown Brand, fine Sparklinz, highly recommended	34 0
45 0		Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0		Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0		Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 8
23 4		Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
25 0		Ostrich ditto 1863	22 0
25 0		Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
30 0		Scharlachberg ditto 1863	33 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0		Braunenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0		Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
23 0		Winningen ditto 1863	20 0
38 0		*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

Credit.			Cash.
15 0		Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0		Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0		Saint Julien	15 0
20 0		Batailley	18 0
20 0		Beycheville	18 0
26 0		Chateau Larose	28 0
34 0		Chateau Lafitte	26 0
30 0		Chateau Latour	28 0
34 0		Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.			Cash.
29 0		Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	*	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0		Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.			Cash.
23 0		Sauterne	20 0
34 0		Grand Sauterne	39 0
42 0		Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0		Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0		Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
		Hollands Gin	
20 0		Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0		Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0		Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0		Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0		Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0		Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0		Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

		Curaçoa	39 0
		Maraschino de Zara	39 0
		Noyeau	39 0
		Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0		Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaçoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenni Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0		Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0		Marsalla Z	16 0
23 0		Marsalla X	20 0
25 0		Dry Bucellas Z	22 8
28 0		Dry Bucellas X	25 0

PAYNE and COMPANY,
BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAYNE and COMPANY.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.
Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms :—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 42s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s.	„
CHAMPAGNE—30s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	„
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	„
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	„
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 28s. and 42s.	„
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	„
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.	„
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s.	„

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.
Ordering direct through our London Agency.
Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.
London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.
N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.
NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that David Haim Dewaker, Havabace and Rayebace, both widows of the late Haim David Dewaker, have agreed to sell, and Borah Najmoodin Abdool Curreem has agreed to purchase, all those two pieces or parcels of land or ground, with the two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, adjoining each other, situate at Shamjee Hussajee Street, Old Town, without the Fort, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 78 & 79, containing by admeasurment 124 & 150 2/9 square yards or thereabouts respectively, and bounded on the east by the property of David Haimjee, Rayebace and Havabace, widows of Haimjee David Dewaker, on the west by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the south also by the property of David Haimjee, Rayebace and Havabace, widows of Haimjee David Dewaker, and on the north by the Musjid Bunder Lane. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having any claim against the said property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise are hereby required to make such claim or demand at the office of the undersigned, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without regard to such claim if any there be.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors High Court, Bombay Apollo Street.

17th April, 1869.

MR. J. NEUBERG has just received another large Stock of Wines, &c.

Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Hotels will find these Wines of really good quality on very advantageous Terms.

WINES.

PORT—A pure and Sound Wine by direct Importation.
SHERRY—Direct from Xeres.

CLARET.

MEDOC	...	...	in qts. Rs.	10 8 per doz.
Do.	...	...	pts. „	6 8 „
PAUILLAC	...	...	qts. „	12 0 „
Do.	...	...	pts. „	7 0 „
ST. ESTEPHE	...	...	qts. „	14 0 „
Do.	...	...	pts. „	8 0 „
ST. JULIEN	...	...	qts. „	18 0 „

STOUT.

Guinness's best bottled Stout by Friend.
In Quarts ... at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
In Pints ... at „ 4-4 „

COGNAC VIEUX.

First quality ... at Rs. 24 per dozen.
Second „ ... at „ 20 „
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.

REAL MEERSCHAUM PIPES & CHEROOT HOLDERS, Carved and Plain.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
Nos. I. II. III.

PONDICHERRY CIGARS.
The celebrated "Indiana" Cigars and "Long Common."

MANILLA CHEROOTS & CIGARS.
No. II.

HAVANNA CIGARS.
Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 per 1,000.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of the monsoon season, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to expain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which :—in the case of Local consignments, cash is paid upon order or delivery; and, in the case of Post orders remittances in full (covering packing and other expenses), accompanies order: enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS,

On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent;
on sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

which is kept replete with the freshest stores received by

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

an arrangement by which (their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly, they can confidently

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.

The Company request particular attention to DISSARD and Co.'s Preserved Fruits in tin and bottles, and to their assorted Mixed Fruits in bottles, which reach as crisp as fres

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Considerable excitement in the market to-day both in Elphinstones and Mazagons. Freres even were asked for.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	552½
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	300
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200 div.
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	130 ex-
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	413½

CALCUTTA—12TH APRIL 1869.

Government Securities.—Two or three small transations in 4 per cents. were reported at Rs. 7-6 and 7-8 discount.

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,630.

A transaction in National Bank shares took place at Rs. 130.

A sale of 3 shares in the Bonded Warehouse Association was made at Rs. 500.

20 Port Canning Land Investment &c., Co., shares sold, on Saturday evening, at Rs. 280; to-day 10 sold at Rs. 282½, and a good number, to different parties, at Rs. 285.

Assam Tea Co.'s shares changed hands at Rs. 170.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 17.

Clifford, Mr., Acting Superintendent of Army School, on duty, from Poona.
Church, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate General, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Jamieson, Lieutenant, 7th Hussars, on medical certificate, from England.
O'Connell, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 17.

Stewart, Surgeon, Conservator of Forests, Punjab, on furlough, to England.
Sutherland, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Welsh, Lieutenant Colonel, 109th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Walker, Lieutenant Colonel, Superintendent Gaekwar Contingency, on furlough, to England.
Younghusband, Major General, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Hotham, Lieutenant, 36th M. Native Infantry, on sick certificate, to England.
Ryder, Major, B. Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Church, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate General, on sick leave, to England.
Bocvey, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Waddington, T., Major, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Waddington, W., Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Clifford, Mr., Acting Superintendent of Army School, from duty, to Poona.
Nasmyth, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honorable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Mahableshwur, 12th April 1869.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave :—

Lieutenant Broderick 1-2nd Queen's for 60 days from date of departure on privilege leave.

N.B.—This cancels the leave granted in D. O. No. 177 of the 10th instant.

13th April.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals British Troops, Staff Assistant Surgeon Gibson arrived for general duty at Poona, is directed to do duty with the 2nd Queen's.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier General R. Pratt, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 15th April, 1869.

Assistant Surgeon Tomlinson 2nd Queen's Regiment for 10 days from 14th instant, on station leave.

A Court of Inquest will assemble immediately at the Mess Room of the sergeant 2nd Queen's to report on the circumstances under which a sergeant of that corps met his death. President.—Lieutenant Colonel Berry, General Depot, who will also intrepret to the Court.

Poona, 16th April, 1869.

In consequence of the excessive heat during the midday officers commanding British corps are requested to be so good as to discontinue the attendance of the Captains or officers on regimental duty, at the men's dinners. The orderly sergeant of each company, it is suggested, could perform that duty, reporting to the officers on duty at evening or tatto roll call.

The hospital accommodation of the 50th Regiment being reported to be insufficient at the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General Hospitals British troops, the sick of the 1-8th King's at present in the 50th hospital will be located in the General Depot Hospital.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, N. W. PROVINCES.

(From the Allahabad Government Gazette, April 14.)

JUDICIAL (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

Two months' privilege leave of absence, under Chapter II., Section XIX. of the Rules of June, 1868, is granted to Mr. George Edwin Lance, Civil and Sessions Judge of Cawnpore, with effect from the 10th May, or subsequent date.

Two months' privilege leave of absence, under Chapter II., Sections XIX. and XX. of the Rules of June 1868, is granted to Mr. John Henry Bax Ironside, C.B., Judge of Agra, with effect from the 1st May 1869, or subsequent date.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. L. Louis, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Bareilly, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police at Muttra during the absence of Mr. W. C. Thomas, or until further orders.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the 8th February last, the date on which Major Eckford made over charge of the Police in the Mirzapor District :—

Captain the Hon'ble William Murray Fraser, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 1st Grade.

Lieutenant Charles Albert Dodd, District Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

Mr. Darcy McArthy, District Superintendent of the 4th Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant Francis Edwin Wiggins, District Superintendent of the 5th Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 4th Grade.

In modification of Notification No. 351 of the 2nd instant, Lieutenant Walter Wightwick Haywood, 11th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, is appointed to be an Assistant District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd Grade, and *ex-officio* Adjutant of the Ajmere and Bhairwara Police Battalion.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Three months' privilege leave of absence, under Chapter II., Section XIX. of the Rules of June, 1868, is granted to Mr. Fortescue Willoughby Porter, Settlement Officer, Bareilly, with effect from the 15th May, or subsequent date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. G. M. Beckett, M.R.C.S., Officiating Civil Assistant Surgeon of Etah, is confirmed in that appointment.

Three months' privilege leave of absence has been granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Reverend William Ward Nicholls, Chaplain of St. Paul's Church, Agra, with effect from the 15th August next, or subsequent date.

Mr. James Hunter Prinsep is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Jounpore, with effect from the 1st March, but will continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Mynpoory until further orders.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Lieutenant J. G. Hall, R. E., Assistant Engineer Allygurh Division, Ganges Canal, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer Boolundshur Division, Ganges Canal, from date of Lieutenant Marindin's availing himself of preparatory leave.

Three months' privilege leave is granted to Captain C. S. Thomason, R. E., Executive Engineer, on special duty from such date as he may be relieved of his present duties

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2-0-0 per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.	
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d. Nominal.	
Overland	Cotton	£6 10s. 0d. to £6 15s.	p.40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	Rs. 8 to 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 25 per chest	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5 per ton	
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Carnatic (s)	Coleman	Suez, April 4.
	Martaban (s)	Hibbert	Cochin, April 10.
	Corra Linn	Lamont	Liverpool, Nov. 12.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Margaret Pugh	Jones	Colombo.
	Hydaspes	Nacoda	Rangoon via Negapatam.
	Dreadnought	Scott	Liverpool.
	Mahabaleshwur	Corney	Carwar and Liverpool.
	Ellora (s)	Murray	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship St. Bernard, McDermott, to Calcutta.
Ship Atalanta, Green, to Bushire.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Ship Botanist, to Liverpool.
Ship Carlisle, to Liverpool.
Ship British Peer, to Liverpool.
Steamer Martaban, to Malabar Coast.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

MADRAS, 17th, 12-30 P.M.—French mail steamer "Meinam" left for Calcutta.

BUSSORAH, 18th, 7-59 A.M.—Mail steamer "Cashmere" from Lingah arrived.

GALLE, 19th, 10-15 A.M.—Mail steamer "Nubia" from Suez anchored.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

April 12 Mooltan (s) ..... Beasley ..... Suez, Mar. 21.

DEPARTURES.

April 12 Carwitch ..... —— ..... ——
Saint Magnus ..... —— ..... ——
John Bellamy ..... —— ..... ——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April 12 Lightning ..... Williams ..... Mauritius.
13 Ethiopia (s) ..... McCallum ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April 12 Echo ..... Stevens ..... Bordeaux.
13 India (s) ..... Baxter ..... Calcutta.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 14th and 15th April.
" Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 13th and 14th April.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 17th April to 8 P.M. of the 18th April is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.*	Min.
From Kurrachee	17 25	3 50
" Calcutta	7 3	1 19
" Madras	21 31	19 59

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Interruption Surat lines this morning.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

EGUTPOORA PROPOSED MECHANICS, INSTITUTE.—Subscriptions to the above may be paid into the Oriental Bank Corporation, to the credit of Messrs. F. Purkiss and J. S. Biggs.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. ... ... Rs. 50 0 0
Mr. J. Neuberg ... ... " 20 0 0
" C. L. Galpin ... ... " 10 0 0

JOHN S. BIGGS, Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BIGG—April 16th, Richard Bigg, eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Bigg, of Manchester, aged 36 years.
GOMPERITZ—April 10th, at Bakrance, Shikarpoor Collectorate, Upper Sind, Maude Amy Lilian, the beloved daughter of Robert and Mary Gompertz, aged ten months.
KETCHEN—April 18th, at Kingille, Nairn, suddenly, Hector M'Dowall, son of James Ketchen, Esq., 23rd Regiment Bombay Infantry.
M'CARTHY—April 18th, at Colaba, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869.

In spite of the multiplication of railways on the Continent of Europe, and of lines of steamers running from Alexandria to all the principal ports of the Mediterranean, there seems to be little chance that the bulk of the Indian traffic will for some time to come be diverted from the Marseilles route. The Germans have lately made some praiseworthy efforts to compete with the French for the profits of this traffic; and in a recent letter from the English Minister at Stuttgart to Lord Clarendon it was stated that "trains will probably be established "through the whole distance between Brindisi "and Ostend in the course of the coming sum"mer." But, as it is acknowledged that "the "expectation of the more speedy arrival of "passengers by this route" still remains to be verified, the British Post Office is fully justified in its refusal to begin at once forwarding the Indian mails by way of Ostend and Brindisi. It is not the duty of the Post Office to pay the cost of experiments for the improvement of railway travelling in Germany and Italy. There is already in existence a thoroughly well organized and efficient service for the Indian mails by way of Marseilles, and as the cost of this service is already very heavy, the Post Office cannot fairly be called upon to do more than put in force the power it reserved to itself in the revised contract with the P. and O. Company of making Brindisi the port of arrival and departure for the mails instead of Marseilles, *when* the Italian, Swiss, and German Governments and railway companies have given satisfactory proof that the traffic can be conveyed by the Brindisi route in less time and at no greater cost than by the Marseilles route. It is needless to add that this proof has not been given yet. Any one who has read in the English papers glowing accounts of the saving of time and money that the "new route to "India" is supposed to secure to travellers cannot but feel disappointed and annoyed when he discovers, in making more careful enquiries, that after all he must leave London as soon to catch the mail steamer at Brindisi as if he were going by Marseilles, and that, though the railway and steamboat fares by the Italian route seem to be comparatively low, the cost of living on the journey from London to Brindisi makes the actual reduction of expenses very small, while this gain is more than counterbalanced by the excessive fatigue of three or four days incessant travelling by rail, and the annoyances caused by the frequent examination of baggage on the road. We are speaking of course only of the ordinary Anglo-Indian traveller, the man who wants to get through his journey as quickly and with as little trouble to himself as possible, who knows nothing or at the best has but a smattering of any foreign tongue, who is anxious not to spend much money and yet is impatient of the small economies that form the constant care of the practised Continental tourist. It must always be remembered that, with the majority of Anglo-Indians, travelling is not a pleasure, but a nuisance. No doubt there are many travellers, and their number is increasing every year, who can afford to seek amusement and variety on the road home; but we doubt if to such persons the proposed Brindisi and Ostend route will offer unusual attractions. The railway from Brindisi runs up the uninteresting side of Italy, and the Anglo-Indian who wishes to see the famous towns of Lombardy and the places made "classic ground" by Napoleon's victories will always, we fancy, find it much more convenient to go direct from Alexandria to Venice by sea, and thence to Verona and across the Alps to Innsbruck. Either this route or that by Trieste and Vienna offers at every halting-place some fresh charm of scenery or historical association. But it is idle for the German and Belgian railway companies to believe that, whatever arrangement they may make for the comfort of their passengers, they will ever succeed in diverting the stream of Indian traffic from Calais and Boulogne to Ostend. In the first place, as regards what may be called the business traffic, the saving of time by the Ostend route could never be so great as to make the change essential; and again, as regards the people who travel for pleasure, is it likely that they will ever be induced to abandon a route which offers them the two inestimable advantages of the shortest sea passage from England to France and a visit to that Queen of Cities—Paris? The route by Marseilles will probably be superseded in the end by a line to Brindisi; but we do not think that either the Mont Cenis line or that by the Brenner Pass is destined to be the successful competitor. The poverty and want of enterprize of the Swiss and Italian Governments has alone prevented up to this time the completion of a railway over either the St. Gothard or the Simplon Pass, which would open out to Anglo-Indians a new, direct, and most picturesque route from Brindisi to Paris; but now that the success of the Mont Cenis line is generally admitted to have been established it may be hoped that the day is not far distant when the Alps will no longer interrupt the development of the Continental railway system or be a formidable barrier to free commercial intercourse between Europe and the East.

On this side of the Isthmus of Suez, as well as on the other, great changes are impending not only in the goods but in the passenger traffic. Taking it for granted, as we now may do without being too sanguine, that the Suez Canal will be opened by the end of this year, it is evident that the days of sailing ships trading to the East are numbered. We published the other day an article from an American paper showing that steamers have now fairly run sailing ships off the line in the trade between Europe and America; and, if steam has thus asserted its superiority on the Atlantic, where the distance to be run is no greater for a sailing vessel than for a steamer, what chance will sailing ships have of holding their own in this part of the world, when they must in all cases come round the Cape, whereas the steamships will have a shorter distance to run by several thousand miles? We may anticipate, therefore, that before many years have passed the whole of the Bombay trade will be carried on by means of steamers, and the Anglo-Indian public cannot fail to be benefited by a revolution which will put it in the power of any man to travel to Suez on almost any day of the week at whatever price best suits his pocket. The P. & O. Company are chiefly interested in what may be the result of the opening of the Suez Canal. If they are vigilant and far-seeing, they may prevent serious competition by reducing their fares, with the certainty that they will be recouped for any immediate loss by the great economy they can effect in wages and in the prices of provisions when they have through communication by sea between England and India. Passengers will always prefer to travel by the mail steamers, if they can do so on reasonable terms, and the P. and O. Company have the game in their own hands if they only choose to play it. But, in any case, we may congratulate our younger readers on the prospect the opening of the Suez Canal holds out to them of a gradual and finally very considerable reduction in the cost of a voyage home.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, we are glad to learn, has been appointed by Government to be Collector of Income Tax under the Act which came into operation on the 1st instant. During the last two years that he has been engaged in connection with the License Tax and the Certificate Tax he has given so much satisfaction both to Government and the public that Government has notonly nominated him to the important and responsible post of Collector of the Income Tax but secured to him his substantive appointment of Magistrate for a further period. We have no doubt the selection of Mr. Dosabhoy for this onerous duty will be approved by the public at large.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. P. ANDERSON, Commandant 28th Regiment N. I., has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

LARGE quantities of gunpowder, manufactured in the Madras Presidency, are about to be shipped to Calcutta and Bombay by the coasting steamers.

THE "Observer" understands that Mr. E. T. Richardson, full power magistrate, has been appointed city magistrate at Poona.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE has been raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Lawrence of the Punjab and of *Grately*, in the county of Hants. The telegraph reported the latter title as "Crately."

THE elopement of Mrs. Vivian with the Marquis of Waterford is followed speedily, we regret to see, by another "scandal in high life." A Warwickshire paper states that proceedings in the Divorce Court are imminent in the case of a Warwickshire county family of great antiquity, and having large territorial possessions. The paternity of the lady's child is denied by the husband. The establishment is to be broken up, and the husband will go abroad. Several aristocratic personages are unpleasantly mentioned in connection with this affair. Names are not published.

THE "Sindian" understands that Captain E Giles, the Master Attendant of the Kurrachee Port, has obtained a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, and that Captain F. Fletcher, the commander of the Government steamer *Satellite*, will act for Captain Giles during his absence.

SERJEANT J. HACKETT, B Company H. M.'s 1-2nd Queen's, committed suicide on Thursday morning last, by the aid of his rifle. The bullet passed under the chin and through his skull. An inquest was held at the hospital at noon. President Lieutenant-Colonel Berry, Commandant General Depot, the verdict of which we are not in a position to state.—*Poona Observer.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. B. CHURCH, Bombay Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Sind Division, having furnished the prescribed medical certificate, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty-four months, via the overland route, under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 392, dated Poona, 22nd April 1865, and under rule XV. of the Furlough Regulation for 1868, subject to approval of superior authority. On the departure of Lieut.-Colonel Church, Major H. Foster, Commandant Kurrachee Depot, will act as Deputy Judge Advocate General S. D. A.—*Sindian.*

THE report of an outbreak of cholera in Calcutta was incorrect. The "Englishman" made enquiries at the Medical College Hospital with the following result :—Cholera patients on April 8th, 4 Natives and 2 Europeans; on 10th, 1 Native; on 11th, 1 Native; on 12th, 2 Natives. On the afternoon of the 12th there were remaining in the Hospital five patients suffering from cholera. These figures prove that there has been no outbreak of cholera, properly speaking.

THERE was lately at Simla a curious case of a husband attempting to stab his wife. The cause of the attempt is not known. It was happily prevented by the intervention of an acquaintance, who, however, sustained a severe cut or two on his hand, in "coming to the rescue!" —*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*

IT is reported from Ceylon that the prospects of the coffee planters were considered very favourable for the present season. The weather had been all that could be desired, and the report that the cultivation of coffee had fallen off both in Java and Brazil had raised the hopes of the planters of obtaining better prices. Plumbago of an excellent quality has been found in Girmos Patha near the Kirama reservoirs.

A VESSEL, the "Andromeda," having grounded whilst making the entrance to the Rangoon River, the "Rangoon Gazette" attributes the accident, in part, to the defective character of the light exhibited by the light ship, and adds, "we are credibly informed that the lamps on board formerly belonged to the 'Hope,' light vessel, off Saugor Island, and were condemned in Calcutta as far back as 1851 as unserviceable."

IT is said the Peshawur line of railway, instead of, as at first proposed, going round by Jalalpore towards the salt mines, is to be carried through Jhelum. Economy being the order of the day, it is expected that, where practicable, the line will be laid on the bank of the Grand Trunk Road, that is, taking a twelve or fifteen feet wide track along the top and laying the ballast and rails on it.

WE ("Sindian") have been informed that it was the desire of Mr. Raymond West, the acting Judicial Commissioner in Sind, to avail himself at once of the furlough granted him recently, or before the return of Mr. Max Melville. Government have intimated that Mr. West cannot leave until the latter officer relieves him. If it be true that Mr. Melville takes a seat on the Bench of the High Court, the Judicial Commissionership will become vacant, and it is to be hoped that Mr. West may be induced to accept it as a permanent appointment.

"WE had recently," says the "Englishman," "to notice the enterprise of a wealthy native of Calcutta, in connection with the working of the Beerbhoom iron works. It would seem, however, that the works are likely to occupy a prominent place before the public. Letters from Soory inform us that a few days ago, during the absence of the engineer in charge, a party of men, headed by a Baboo, and armed with swords, shields, and bludgeons, suddenly made a raid on the works. A police station is close by, but the police did not venture to interfere, nor did they even report the occurrence of the assembly of a gang of armed men. As at Jonye so in Beerbhoom, the public peace may be broken with impunity, as far as the police is concerned. These gang outrages are becoming too common. It is time the Government made an example."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, we read, has found himself compelled to break through the rules, under the operation of which officers of the subordinate executive service are vested with the full powers of a magistrate. The number of deaths or resignations of officers in this branch of the service has been considerable, while the number of officers who have passed the examinations has been so small that serious inconvenience has been felt in meeting the requirements of the public service. To meet the difficulty that has arisen, Mr. Grey has ruled that officers who have passed really well in the Judicial papers at the half last yearly examination, but who failed in the Revenue papers, and who are known to be practically efficient officers shall not again be required to undergo examination in Judicial subjects.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 26TH MARCH.

A RESOLUTION of some interest to the whole community, but specially important to the commercial portion of it, will be brought before the House of Commons on the 6th of next month by Mr. Graves, the member for Liverpool. Its terms are as follows :—"To call attention to the rates of inland postage; and to move that, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to reduce the rate to one half-penny for newspapers and printed matter under two ounces." I allude to the matter here because, from a reply by the Marquis of Hartington to a question on Monday last, it is believed there is some chance of the Government giving a qualified adhesion to the principle, and also because if the concession is once made it is sure to be extended much further than Mr. Graves proposes. It is already asked, and will be pressed on the notice of the Postmaster General should he bring in a Bill, if printed matter may be sent, why not any other matter which is not written? Why not samples, for instance? If the economical objection is once removed, it of course does not matter of what the package consists which is to be delivered. Circulars, samples, and pamphlets by post for a half-penny each would be an immense boon to trade, and I daresay we shall come to that much sooner than many people are aware. It would give a wonderful stimulus to all sorts of business, and would probably be the commencement of just such another revolution as was inaugurated nearly thirty years ago by the penny postage. Supposing it were found to pay in the comparatively limited application of the plan proposed by Mr. Graves and others, see what would follow. Half-penny stamps would of course be introduced. Now a half-penny stamp added to a half-penny newspaper would give a person living in the country a daily paper put into his hands at his own door at the same price which is now paid for a paper in the streets of London or of any other town to which newspapers go in parcels. One result, then, of the innovation would be the starting of newspapers in London at a half-penny each, of a style and bulk never hitherto contemplated. Probably evening publications would be the kind started, so that late news of the day might be put in the hands of a country reader the first thing the following morning. A beginning indeed has already been made in the *Echo*, an evening paper, which is only a half-penny, and well worth the money. As yet it is a heavy loss. I am told its proprietors are losing three or four hundred pounds a week by it, but they are persevering in the full conviction that the day for cheap journals in England is daily coming on, and that the half-penny postage stamp will secure their position as the first in the field. But again: if a half-penny postage should be tried and found to pay for one thing or set of things, it will necessarily be extended. If circulars, samples can be delivered for that charge, so can letters. Thus a general half-penny inland postage is looming in the future, along with that ocean penny postage which it is hoped we may establish with America.

Of course, however, the first point to be looked at in discussing Mr. Graves' proposal is, will it pay? I believe high authorities in the Post Office are opposed to it on the ground that the expenses of working would exceed the receipts—in other words, that it would not pay. Rowland Hill's notion is that the charge of a penny leaves a profit, but that half that rate would involve a loss. The Post Office theory is that it is not the cost of collection and conveyance which are important elements in the calculation, but that of delivery. If the department receives half the postage it now gets on certain articles, and the letter carriers have double the number of doors to knock at, double the number of stairs to ascend, more postmen will be needed to get through the work. There is also something in the observation of the Marquis of Hartington, that the more the transmission of bulky matter through the Post Office is facilitated and increased, the more we shall interfere with the safe and prompt delivery of letters. In fact, the St. Martin's Le Grand people already grumble at the huge quantities of postal rubbish, which many of the articles sent by the book and pattern post are, now daily encumbering their rooms and impeding the distribution of letters. But Rowland Hill, while he places his minimum charge for a single article at a penny, would be more liberal than the present arrangement in another way. Once grant him the penny, and he will give more weight at a lower proportionate charge above that price. For instance: instead of stipulating that above half an ounce and under an ounce you should pay two-pence, he would give you an ounce and a half or even two ounces for two-pence, on the intelligible principle that it is not so much the weight a man delivers which makes up the cost as the *number* of articles he delivers. It would be much easier and cheaper for a letter carrier to hand in twenty articles of an ounce weight each at as many doors than to deliver forty articles of half an ounce each. There is a good deal in Sir Rowland's views that deserves careful study, and it is probable that many of those who now advocate the half-penny rate scarcely perceive to what they are tending; but for all that, it is clear to me we shall at all events make a trial of the reduced charge ere long.

The arbitrations in connection with the Government purchase of the telegraphs are still in progress. The only company that has been actually settled with, I believe, is the United Kingdom Company, mentioned in a recent letter. It is a small affair, and its acceptance of the Government terms really decides nothing: the tug of war will come with the Electric and International and Reuter's Company. Within the last few days the shares of all the companies have fallen considerably, partly from an impression that the amount to be paid by the Government will be less than had been anticipated, and partly from a sudden fear that the Government will not even now buy the lines at all. This fear I believe to be quite unfounded; but I have no doubt there is good reason to reduce very considerably the extravagant estimates formed last summer as to the sums to be paid to the various companies. The Marquis of Hartington said a night or two back in the House, that the arbitrations were now in progress to decide the amounts that would be paid "in the event of" the Government carrying out the design to acquire the telegraphs. This hypothetical way of putting it, as if everything was still uncertain, caused a good deal of uneasiness among those who had counted upon feathering their nests at the public cost, and hence the subsequent fall. The lines, however, will be bought; of that there is no doubt. I think it very likely, at the same time, that the Government would not be sorry some doubt should exist in the minds of shareholders themselves on that point, as it might make them more amenable to reasonable terms of settlement. Even already, I understand, some tremendous deductions have been established by the acute Scudamore from the claims sent in.

The Scinde Railway Company propose to amalgamate their various undertakings, and a circular, signed by Mr. W. P. Andrew, has been issued to the shareholders recommending the course on the score of efficiency and economy. The mode proposed is to obtain an Act of Parliament empowering the Company to amalgamate, at any time the proprietors may see fit. The directors think that now there is an early prospect of the several links in the chain of communication between Kurrachee and Delhi being united in one contiuvous line of railway, the interests of the shareholders would be materially promoted by amalgamation. The Secretary of State for India in Council signified his approval of the measure so far back as September last, and the shareholders are now asked to concur. A special meeting for the purpose will be held on Tuesday next. It is by no means certain that the directors will be supported however; there is at least no likelihood of unanimity, for it is not so long since the shareholders at a meeting carried a resolution opposed to amalgamation.

The report of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, issued this week, gives a very favourable account of progress, and states that the development of the company's business necessitates an addition to the capital. It is accordingly intended to call up the two millions of dollars now unpaid on the 20,000 new shares, distributing the total, however, over four instalments, beginning on the 1st July next, and ending on the 1st January 1873. The report also states that the increase of the Company's business in India (strictly confined as it is to exchanges, the bank not in any way entering into transactions of a local character) calls for the establishment of a special agency at Bombay on the same footing as that created at Calcutta in March; but the business to be carried on by the new establishment is to be regulated by specific instructions from the Head Office and restricted to transactions of a definite character connected with the general course of the bank's exchange operations in the East. The directors add that they deem it due to the present agents at Bombay, Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, to acknowledge publicly the great obligations under which they are to them for the highly satisfactory manner in which they have taken care of the interests of the Corporation during the last four years.

A judgment has just been given in the Court of Chancery in a winding-up case, which affects Lord Formoy, formerly member for Marylebone, in a way not dissimilar to, though less heavily than, the case which I recently mentioned as affecting Mr. Harvey Lewis. His Lordship was a director of the Land Credit Company of Ireland, a concern started in 1864 by promoter of public companies very well known in the City, named Jay, who received £8,000 for his arduous labours. Jay and a director named Collins were afterwards employed, or at least allowed by the board to buy the company's shares in small parcels to the number in all of 555, and the board gave cheques for the total amount £3,739. The concern is now in liquidation, and the official liquidator brought an action to recover the amount from the directors. The Master of the Rolls, in whose Court this particular case is being heard, gave judgment against the directors and condemned them as liable jointly and severally for the amount with costs. In his summing up His Lordship made some pungent remarks on the excuses which the directors had set up in their own defence, and designated these as futile and unavailing, since a director is bound to know how money is to be applied which is voted at a board where he is present. One of the directors was the well known David Leopold Lewis, since deceased, one of the bad debtors of Overend, Gurney, & Co., who lost something like £800,000 by him. Lord Romilly, in this same judgment, described Lewis as belonging to a species of what might be called meteors—men who had nothing to begin with, and yet obtained advances of hundreds of thousands from banks and other companies, upon false statements, idle promises, and plausible talk. I mention this judgment, as it has some bearing on the liabilities of directors in public companies, and may be hereafter quoted as a precedent. His Lordship asserted, in the broadest manner, that a director could not establish his innocence on the plea of ignorance, since he was bound not to be ignorant of the meaning of such transactions, and had accepted a post with accompanying emoluments which involved the performance of a trust. These, even from a judge in Chancery, are only platitudes, but it is surprising how much they need repetition and the most "damnable iteration." I have not the pleasure of being a director, and for the matter of that, don't ever intend to be; but I know the London practice perfectly, and know that it only differs from the rule in other places in being, if anything, a shade stricter. Well, then, in point of fact, what else are directors in the habit of doing, but signing with the docility of "dumb driven cattle" whatever is put before them? The secretary is to all intents and purposes the master of every one of them, and they must thank him, rarely their own caution, if they avoid dangerous liability. Lord Fermoy is a jolly Cork squire, who has really no business to come into the City at all, and who probably was tempted by the apparent success of his colleague, Mr. Harvey Lewis, and of Lever, and one or two others. He has now learned something; he has discovered that the ways of City financing, albeit sprinkled with a few stray guineas, and having a radient vision of infinite premiums in the far distance, are not always ways of pleasantness and peace. I am glad the lesson has been taught, though sorry so very genial a fellow should be the *vile corpus* on which the experiment is tried.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China have decided to recommend to the shareholders, at the general meeting on the 21st April, a dividend for the half-year ending 31st December last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum free of income-tax.

A good many deaths of many well known City people have occurred lately. Mr. Robert Slater, for some time a leading partner in the great house of Morrison, Dillon, and Co., and afterwards managing director of the Fore Street Warehouse Company, formed out of the old firm, is one of them. Another is Mr. Charles Capper, formerly manager of the Victoria Docks, since then chairman of the Southampton Dock Company, and at one time member for Sandwich. I believe I told you how, at the last general election, he and Mr. Worms, one of our foreign arbitrage bankers, both being Conservative candidates, managed to quarrel, and so spoiled both their games at that little borough. Capper is now gone where election agents and shipbrokers cease from troubling, and eulogiums without stint are being paid to him in certain quarters, not very trustworthy. But no regard for the time-honoured *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* need prevent me saying that in all my experience of City men, now unfortunately considerable, I never met with absolutely boorish incivility and rudeness in my life except at the hands of this same Capper.

Since my last the strike at Preston against the reduction of 10 per cent. proposed by the masters on the wages now going has made further progress. Not more than about 5,000 men are actually out of work, but should the strike continue, 17,000 more will be out within the next fortnight, and perhaps 30,000 within the month. The masters as yet are firm, and to those who knew how much money they have lost, this is not surprising: a total cessation of work would probably be a boon to most. But there is not perfect unanimity among them. One of the largest, Mr. Hermon, member for the borough, has made no reduction, and if the price of goods rises, as it is now doing, a little faster than the price of the raw material, his example will be followed by others. The Preston operatives are supported by those at Blackburn and elsewhere, yet they will certainly fail, if the masters manage properly. Production has now fallen so far that there is no accumulation of stocks, and makers get better prices. But, unfortunately, every advance at Manchester is followed by an equivalent one in the staple at Liverpool, so that the position of manufacturers is only partially alleviated. Cotton is again going up: the stock is small, and the arrivals are moderate. The most we can say is that matters are beginning to return to a healthier basis, and that the reduction in the working capacity of Lancashire, which has already taken place, will prevent any violent and sudden return of the excitement which first began a twelve-month ago. I have not many more failures to report. Mr. Jerry Andrew, cotton spinner of Mossley, has stopped, liabilities moderate; Hunter Finlay & Co., calico printers, Glasgow, trade debts £65,000, on which a composition of 12s. 6d. in the pound is offered, consignment account debts £100,000; and Blake, Barclay & Co., engineers, Greenock. Ward, Armitage & Co., of Manchester, whose suspension I previously mentioned, have offered 7s. 6d. in the pound; and Mr. John Hamer, of Manchester and Farnworth, 10s. in the pound.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 26TH MARCH.

ON Wednesday morning, within an hour or two of dawn, the House of Commons came to a division on

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.—The following additional passengers sailed on Saturday per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Ellora*, Captain J. S. Murray, for Aden and Suez :—

For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Fitzgerald, Mr. Parsons, and Mr. Luddy.

For Suez.—Mr. John Anderson, and Mr. W. M. Collingham.

THE S. S. "EUPHRATES," Captain Sharp, arrived on the 16th instant, from Kurrachee, with the following passengers :—Mr. Ahlers, Mr. Rawlinson, Colonel Church, Lieutenant Cumberland, Mr. Gordon, Mrs. Collett, and Mrs. Sherman.

THE S. S. "ABYSSINIA," Captain J. Templeton, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with the following passengers, for Kurrachee :—Lieutenant Cruickshank, Mr. A. D. Anderson, Mr. S. M. Summers, and Mr. G. H. Law.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The Director of the Indo-European Telegraph forwarded a telegram to Government on Saturday, reporting that the cable was right to Fao ; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople ; and that the Persian line was interrupted beyond Shiraz.

OTHELLO.—It will be seen from an advertisement that "Othello" is to be played by amateurs at the Grant Road Theatre to-morrow night for the benefit of the Alexandra Native Girls' Institution. All the principal parts, we believe, are to be taken by graduates of the College, and as the object is a laudable one we trust the amateurs will be well patronised.

HIGH COURT DECREE.—In the High Court on Saturday, a summary suit at the instance of Vajaychund Keekachund against Bhoolakeedas Khimchund was disposed of by Sir Joseph Arnould. The suit was to recover Rs. 2,500 due on a bill of exchange, and in the absence of the defendant a decree was given for the amount with Rs. 300 of costs.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The second Criminal Sessions of this year closed on Friday afternoon after having lasted for only six days. Mr. Justice Westropp presided, and there were 24 cases disposed of, comprising six charges of house-breaking, four of theft, three of voluntarily causing hurt, three of cheating, two of forgery, two of criminal breach of trust, one of rape, one of attempting to commit suicide, one of adultery, and one of mischief by fire. There were in all 29 prisoners, and of these ten were found not guilty and nineteen convicted. Of the latter, 1 was sentenced to transportation for 14 years and the others to the following terms of imprisonment :—5 for three years' 5 for two years, 1 for one year, 3 for nine months, 2 for six months, and 1 for two months. One prisoner, a boy, was sentenced to receive 15 strokes with a rattan.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—The Fort Press Company, charged with causing a nuisance by smoke, plead that smoke cannot be consumed in India as it is in England. We believe that it is only by judicious kindling that the smoke can be consumed. The coal added to the fire should be placed in front of the rest so that its smoke shall have to pass through the flame of that which is incandescent.—*Bombay Guardian.*

GREAT FIRE AT RAJPEEPLA.—We hear that a great fire has devastated a great portion of the capital of the Rajah of Rajpeepla, on Sunday last. It is said 1,500 houses have been destroyed and property to the amount of Rs. 70,000. We hope the Rajah Gumbirsungjee would try to mitigate the calamity by assisting the distressed on such an occasion.—*The Dandeyo.*

MR. MOROBA CANOBA.—The sayings and doings of Mr. Moroba Canoba, the Fourth Judge of our local Court of Small Causes, are being reported in both the daily papers. We regret that this gentleman should have brought his *Bahadooring* airs from the Mofussil and retail them to the regret and disgust of the native community of Bombay. Whatever Mr. Moroba's experience of Broach may be, we must tell him that Bombay is not Broach, and an exhibition which may pass off without any harm over the head of a person in Broach, may cost the actor dearly, involving him into *hopeless* confusion, in Bombay.—*Native Opinion.*

AN EXAMPLE TO SERVANTS.—A Madras paper of the 13th instant reports that "Mr. R. P. Campbell fined a native ayah five rupees yesterday at the Town Police, for unnecessarily bringing up her master on a charge of assault. When, on the servant's application, the magistrate granted the summons, he warned her that in case she was not able to substantiate her charge, he would be under the necessity of dealing rather severely with her. The law, he remarked, gave the servant many privileges which he was likely to abuse, and justice should be done as much to the master as to the man. When the case came on complainant's charge proved a complete break-down and, on the application of defendant's vakeel, the magistrate reminded the complainant of his caution to her, and fined her the sum above stated."

LECTURE ON THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—On Saturday afternoon Professor Dadabhoy Nowrojee delivered a lecture in the Cowasjee Framjee Institute in Guzerati on the claims of the East India Association to the support of all friends of the natives of this country. There was a good attendance, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was called to the chair. Mr. Dadabhoy explained the objects of the Association, described the advantages resulting from India being placed under the British Government, and pointed out that the constitution of this Government was such that the wants of the subjects must be pressed upon its attention before they can ever be supplied. The lecturer also pointed out the influence of the East India Association and that its deliverances were respected from the high position and character of its members ; and how a general acknowledgment from the people of this country, making the Association their representative in Great Britain, would strengthen the Association itself, extend its influence, and widen the sphere of its usefulness on their behalf. The ignorance in England of the wants and requirements of India was, he said, great in proportion to the distance between the two countries ; and, therefore, the existence of a well-organised body like the East India Association was of immense benefit to this country. On resuming his seat Professor Dadabhoy was warmly applauded and was thanked by the Chairman for his exertions on behalf of the natives of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GOLDSMID, Chief Director of the Indo-European Telegraph, has forwarded to Government a comparative statement, showing the average time of transmission of messages, forwarded from India to Western Europe and *vice versa*, during the years 1865-66-67 and 68. The statement had been received from Mr. Courtenay, the Telegraph Commissioner at Constantinople, having been prepared in accordance with a request made in January last by Colonel Goldsmid, whose object was to ascertain as nearly as possible where the blame of delay in Indo-European traffic rested, that is, whether between Kurrachee and Constantinople, or Constantinople and Western India. It appears that from June to October last inclusive (five months) the average time taken by messages in transit from Constantinople to Kurrachee was exactly 12½ hours, also that from May to September (five months) the average for those from Kurrachee to Constantinople was little more than 10 hours. These are the latest months for which the accounts were rendered.

The following are the figures for October and November 1868 :—To India, for October, average 11 hours, from India for November 13½ hours, to India for November 12 hours, to India for October 21 hours, from India for November 19½ hours, to India for November say 3 hours. The working of the lines is reported to have been very fair of late, "but since yesterday (22nd March)," writes Colonel Goldsmid, "several lines both east and west have been severely damaged by a terrific equinoctial gale. Last dates from Europe and India 22nd March. Courtenay proposed leaving Constantinople on the 2nd inst. and to return on the 1st June next. No inconvenience would arise to the service, as Mr. La Fontaine would be left in charge."

THE BURGLARY CASE.

ON Friday we gave some particulars of an affair in which a gang of thieves entered the house of a liquor shop-keeper at Chinchpoogly and attempted to steal a cash-box belonging to him. Two of the thieves, by name Rowjee Esso and Mahadoo Suntoo, were charged, before Mr. R. H. Showell on Friday last, with housebreaking by night, having made preparations for causing hurt, &c.

The prosecutor, Ookerjee Heerjeebhoy, said—I am a liquor and toddy seller, and live at Chinchpoogly in my shop. On the morning of the 14th inst. about 1 o'clock, I was aroused from my sleep by a cry of "thief, thief" raised by my wife, who was sleeping in the same room with me. I got up and saw that she was bleeding from her head, and that the back door of the room was lying on the ground. It had been lifted off its hinges. There were four or five persons in the room walking about. They lifted up a box. I seized the second prisoner by his waist. He gave me a blow with the stick, now produced, before I seized him. The first prisoner and the other men then struck me with sticks. The first prisoner had the stick now produced, and struck me on various parts of my body, the head, shoulder, &c. I had this shirt on at the time. It is stained with the blood which flowed from the bruises I received. My wife opened the front door and cried out, "sepoy, thief, thief." Many people came. Sepoys came and seized the prisoners. The other men ran away. I went to the hospital yesterday, and was told to come after two days.

To the Court—The back door was secured with a chain before I went to sleep. There were no other means of access to the room besides the back and front doors. There was a light in the room. The second prisoner removed the box a short distance and then I caught him. The box of ginger-wine, now produced, was safe in my room when I went to sleep. I missed it after the prisoners were arrested, and saw it about 5 o'clock on a plain some 400 yards from my house. It was broken open, and some bottles out of it were lying on the ground. The stones, clasp knife and shoes, now produced, were found tied behind first prisoner's back. One stone struck me on the stomach. There were about ten or fifteen persons standing outside with sticks, black cumlees, and covered faces.

The magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till the 27th instant, and remanded the prisoners to jail.

THE LOAFERS.

WANT of funds has compelled the managers of the Stranger's Home to turn a considerable number adrift. They have naturally selected for explusion the least satisfactory ; men not disposed to work or whose habits unfit them for continuing at any regular employment. But this is the very class that the public are least willing to have on the streets ; it is also the class for which the proposed Vagrancy Act is required. The only way to reform or help these men is to bring compulsion to bear upon them ; they must be constrained to work and deprived of the opportunity of getting drink. We have no respect for any philosophy of individual liberty that would stand in the way of the reformation of these men, and elevate loaferism into an institution of the body politic. Mr. A. T. Crawford 'asserts' that a European vagrant or loafer *cannot* be reclaimed in this country. It would be a waste of public money, he thinks, to establish work-houses. There is nothing for the evil but deportation. But if we may deport our loafers to other countries, we cannot deny those countries the privilege of deporting to us. Cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt. —*Bombay Guardian.*

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 16th March.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

RAMRAI KHANDERAI, *appellant*, *vs.* GOVIND PANDSHET AND RAOJEEVAMANSHET, *respondents.*

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

THIS was a special appeal from the decision of Mr. A. Bosanquet, Acting District Judge of the Konean in cross appeals Nos. 516 and 521 of 1867, amending the decree of the Moonsiff of Panwel.

Mr. Shantaram Narrayen for the appellant, and Mr. Pandoorung Balibhadra for the respondents.

The facts of the case will fully appear from the following judgment delivered this day by the Chief Justice :—

This suit was brought on an agreement which, in the judgment of the District Court, is stated to be in substance as follows :—"I mortgaged four fields to Khanderao and Nanajee, but they refused to give up the fields to me and I have to sue them for possession ; you and I have agreed that if the suit be decided in my favour, you are to pay me Rs. 85 and I am to make over to you half the land awarded to me ; but if the suit be not decided in my favour, you are not to get anything. You are now to pay me Rs. 40. I have received from you Rs. 40 of that sum and you are to pay me the balance of Rs. 10 on the suit being decided. If the suit be not decided in my favour, you are to lose the above Rs. 50." The Moonsiff of Panwel decreed that the plaintiff should recover one-fourth of the land claimed on payment of Rs. 47-8 to the defendant Govind. Both the parties appealed from this decree to the District Court. The Acting Judge, Mr. A. Bosanquet, in his judgment, after stating the previous proceedings, says :—"In appeal No. 516 the defendant Govind urges that (1) the agreement sued on is of the nature of champerty and a claim based upon it is untenable in a court of justice (2) ; under the agreement the plaintiff was only entitled to one-eigth and not to one-fourth share of the land. In appeal No. 521, the plaintiff urges that the moneys taken by Pandoo (the father of the defendant Govind) from the plaintiff was spent on the redemption of ancestral property and Raojee took half of it ; therefore, Pandoo's agreement is binding on Raojee. Hence the claim to half of the land has been wrongly dismissed. The first issue for decision is whether this action is maintainable. My finding on this issue is in the negative and for the defendant. The agreement by Pandoo Datta to Khanderao Khanderao, exhibit No. 4, dated the 23rd December 1861, on which this suit is based, is in substance as follows (stating it.) Before this agreement was made, Ramrai had no interest in the land. Such an agreement as the above is void at law, and according to the best authorities it is, I believe, void at equity. The policy of the law on this subject may be considered doubtful by modern jurists ; but their views have not, as far as I am aware, been acted upon by courts of equity, much less by courts of law (See Norton's Jurisprudence, pages 259 to 262 ; Smith's Manual of Equity, pages 236 to 238.) I amend the Moonsiff's decree by dismissing the plaintiff's claim entirely with costs." We must remark that the Acting Judge would seem to have thought that he was to decide the case as a court of law and not, as he ought to do, according to equity and good conscience. Now, the objection, that the agreement was void as being of the nature of champerty, was not raised by the defence before the Moonsiff and no issue upon that was framed by him. The plaintiff had no opportunity of giving evidence in explanation of, or in answer to, this objection, and unless it is manifestly apparent on the face of the proceedings that the agreement was against morality or public policy, the Appellate Court ought not to have held it to be void, *Fischer* vs. *Kamola Naecker*, 8 Moore, Ind. App. 1867. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in their judgment in that case say that the champerty or maintenance which makes an agreement void is something which must have the qualities attributed to champerty or maintenance by the English law ; it must be something against good policy and justice, something tending to promote unnecessary litigation, something that, in a legal sense, is immoral, and to the constitution of which a bad motive in the same sense is necessary, and that it is necessary to look at the substance of the transaction and not merely the language of the instrument. Possibly if the question of the validity of the agreement had been raised before the Moonsiff and the plaintiff had been allowed to show the real nature of the transaction, it would have appeared not to have any of the qualities above-mentioned. In *Harrington* vs. *Milligan*, 2 Myne and Keen 590, it was held by the Court of Chancery that it is not maintenance to purchase an interest which is the subject of a suit ; but if the purchaser give an indemnity against all costs which have been, or may be, incurred by the seller in the prosecution of the suit, the transaction amounts to maintenance. There is no such indemnity in this case, and except that in the event of the suit being decided against the seller, the purchaser is to lose the Rs. 50, the transaction is a simple purchase of an interest which was about to be the subject of a suit. But if the purchase had been complete at the date of the agreement, and the purchaser had paid the whole of the money, he would lose it, if the suit was decided against the seller and the agreement would not, on that account, be void. A legatee too poor to sue assigned his legacy for less than it was worth to a person who bought for the purpose of enforcing payment by suit, and the Court of Chancery held that this did not amount to champerty or maintenance. *Tisson* vs. *Jackson*, 30 Beavan, 384. It may be that in this case Pandoo was too poor to sue without raising money by selling half of the land in this way. Upon the face of the proceedings in the suit it is not clear that the agreement was against morality or public policy, and we are of opinion that the decree of the Appellate Court must be reversed and the suit remanded to it for rehearing ; the costs to follow the final results.

Mr. Justice Gibbs concurred. Decree reversed and case remanded.

FORT POLICE COURT.—17TH APRIL.

[Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.]

REFUSING TO GO TO SEA.—James Wright and Frederick Wilton, seamen of the ship *Queen of the Nations*, were charged with neglecting or refusing to proceed to sea on board the ship, of which they were articled seamen. The defendants were convicted and sentenced to hard labour for six weeks each.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—17TH APRIL.

[Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.]

A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—Syed Imam, a policeman, was charged with neglect or violation of his duty as a member of the police force. He had been employed as a temporary measure in the House of Correction to watch a certain part of the jail where repairs are going on and had been caught giving Rs. 1-8 and a little opium to one of the prisoners in the jail. He was taken before Major Raitt, Superintendent of the Jail, and by his order was sent to the police. The magistrate fined him Rs. 10, or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

CORRESPONDENCE.

*** THE letters of "Diogenes" and "A Bombayite" should be authenticated.

THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If your correspondent "M" is in a position to prove any of the statements put forward in his letter, published in your issue of this day's date, would not the better course have been for him to prefer his complaint openly to the authorities rather than make, as he has done, intangible statements in an anonymous letter ?

There is no ground for thinking that Mr. Commissioner Soutter or his officers have the least desire to screen any policeman from punishment for his misconduct ; but "M's" letter is too vague to form the basis of any inquiry, and seems to contain a series of mere assumptions none of which the writer is in a position to prove.

If I am wrong in this supposition, let him complain, in his proper person, in the right quarter, and I am quite sure his statements will be patiently heard and fairly investigated.—Yours, &c.,

TOWNSEND.

Bombay, 17th April.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 26TH MARCH.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. *Carnatic*, Captain Coleman, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning about six o'clock, bringing the English mail of the 26th ultimo. She left Suez at 10 A.M. on the 4th instant, arrived at Aden at 6-30 P.M. on the 9th, and sailed thence at 9-30 A.M. the following day. Appended is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Mrs. Mactier and servant, Mrs. Traill and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Impey, Mr. L. Tomlinson, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Maclece.

From Marseilles.—Colonel O'Connell, Mr. Potts, Mr. Chenie, Mr. St. André, and Mr. Brice.

From Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie, Mr. Sladen, and Mr. Gibbs.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, *March* 26.)

THE second reading of the Irish Church Bill was carried on March 24, after four nights' debate, by a majority of 118, in a House of 622 members.

Both Houses of Parliament have risen for the Easter vacation.

The title of Sir John Lawrence in the peerage is to be Lord Lawrence of the Punjab and of Grately, in the county of Hants.

Sir James Wilde, judge of the Divorce Courts, is to be raised to the peerage.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will arrive at Constantinople on March 28.

A strong feeling has been raised by the conduct of some of the released Fenian convicts, and the Government has promised not to pardon any more.

A proposal for a compromise of the Hudson's Bay Company's rights has been discussed by the shareholders, and its consideration is adjourned. It involves an Imperial guarantee for the purchase money of £300,000.

The draft of a Constitution has been laid before the Spanish Cortes. The news from Cuba is bad.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has qualified as a magistrate for the county of Suffolk.

It has been reported that Earl Spencer intended to resign the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, but Mr. Gladstone has denied it in the House of Commons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has declined a request from the Meteorological Society of Scotland to participate in the annual grant of £1,000 made to the Royal Society to the extent of £300 a-year.

A new Purchase and Contract Department of the Admiralty is to be established at Whitehall under the personal superintendence of Mr. Baxter.

Diplomatic relations are fully resumed between Greece and Turkey.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, ex-President of the United States, is reported to have died suddenly on March 25.

The railway differences between France and Belgium are to be settled by reference to a commission.

All the men except one who were in the colliery at Brierley-hill when it was flooded have been released. The escape was one of the most extraordinary on record.

A proposed reduction of wages has led to an extensive strike among the cotton workers of Preston.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn is unable to resume his judicial duties in consequence of the fall from his horse.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland is to be made a peer.

Some arrests have been made in Paris for seditious speeches.

Mr. Roebuck has been presented with £3,000 for his daughter by some of his late constituents in Sheffield.

Mr. Bright has received a testimonial from the cotton trade, and promised that the classification in the statistics shall include weights as well as bales.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Service : The Hon. J. P. Ward, late Bengal Civil Service—Brevet-Major F. H. M. Sirwell, Retired List, Bengal Army—Lieutenant-General J. A. Howden, Madras Infantry.

Miscellaneous : Mr. George Skirrow Beecroft—Admiral Grenfell—Sir John Thomas Selwin, Bart.—The Earl of Wicklow—The Rev. Sir Frederick Shelley, Bart.—The Rev. Henry Arlett—Mr. James, F.R.C.S. —Professor Bubier—Lady Miles—Sir John Hadley D'Oyly, Bart.—General Bengal Army—Mr. Charles Capper —General Jomini—Captain Roderick Dew, R.N.—Captain Young, R.N., V.C.—Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.—Major-General Travers, C.B.

MR. RASSAM AND LORD NAPIER.

MR. RASSAM appears to be by no means disposed to withdraw or modify his version of the answer sent by General Napier to Theodore's offer of a gift of cattle, notwithstanding the General's repudiation of the expressions attributed to him. In his "Narrative of the British Mission to the King of Abyssinia," just published by Murray, Mr. Rassam repeats his official statement in the following words :—"On receiving this communication (the King's offer of cattle in gift) I went to Colonel Merewether, and we repaired to the Commander-in-Chief's tent together, when I was requested by Sir Robert Napier to give him a literal translation of the letter. With the assistance of Samuel, who rendered the Amharic into Arabic, I translated the whole into English, sentence by sentence. That done, Samuel—who had been ordered by Theodore to return with the answer, and then to assist in bringing down the European artisans and their families—wished to know what reply he was to convey to the King respecting the proffered present of sheep and cows. On my repeating this question to the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency said, 'I accept them,' and that was the message which I gave to Samuel."—*Morning Star*, *March* 26.

REGIMENTS FOR INDIA.

(*Army and Navy Gazette.*)

THE regiments now on home service, at least those a little way down the list, are likely to have a much longer sojourn in the United Kingdom than the last couple of unlucky batches which were sent to the colonies after little more than three years from the time of their return from India. As Mr. Cardwell announces that two more battalions are to be brought home besides the 50th, now on passage, it would appear that we shall want no battalion for colonial service before 1872, when the 1st battalion 15th is due home ; only two in 1873, to replace the 2nd battalions of the 18th and 20th ; two in 1874, replacing the first battalion 10th and 86th ; four in 1875, in the room of the 84th, 29th, 32nd, and 78th ; and six in 1876, vice the 1st battalion 60th, 87th, 53rd, 1st battalion 24th, 61st, and 73rd. Should no disturbing causes arise, therefore, it appears probable that the battalions at home will be wanted for India (five a year) and the colonies at about the following dates :

39th, 1st battalion 17th, 66th, 89th, and 81st, in 1869-70.

63rd, 65th, 72nd, 56th, and 44th, in 1870-71.

70th, 54th, 1st battalion 18th, 68th, and 80th, in 1871-72.

2nd battalion 3rd Buffs, 43rd, 40th, 67th, 2nd battalion 2nd, and 1st battalion 20th, in 1872-73.

51st, 98th, 2nd battalion 6th, 97th, 2nd battalion 5th, 34th, and 2nd battalion 13th, in 1872-74.

57th, 1st battalion 25th, 1st battalion 12th, 2nd battalion 7th, 2nd battalion 22nd, 4th battalion Rifle Brigade, 2nd battalion 23rd, 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade, and 27th, in 1874-75.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF A SPINNING MILL BY FIRE.—DAMAGE, £12,000.

EARLY on Thursday morning, March 25, the Stockbrook spinning mill, situate at Chadderton, near Oldham, was completely demolished by fire. This mill, the oldest spinning concern in the district in which it was situate, was built in the year 1800, and belonged to Mr. William Smethwrite, but it had latterly been worked by Messrs. Thomas H. Smethwrite and Sons. The number of spindles in the mill was about 17,000 or 18,000, and the entire concern gave employment to between fifty and sixty "hands," who would be thrown out of work through this sad but too frequently occurring calamity, and that, too, at a time when they could ill afford to be idle. The fire was first discovered about twenty minutes to four o'clock in the morning, and Mr. Charles H. Smethwrite having been knocked up, a messenger was despatched to the office of the Oldham Fire Brigade, and the engines, hose, &c. were conveyed to the scene of the conflagration. The fire was not got under until the place had become a complete wreck, the outer walls even are not left standing, and the only thing saved was the weft that was stored in the cellar underneath the mill. Fortunately, the wind was not blowing in the direction of the dwellinghouse, which adjoined the mill, or the consequences might have been even more serious than they actually were. The origin of the fire remains a profound mystery. It appears, from the situation in which the fire was first discovered, to have broken out immediately over the spot where the motive power was placed, but the cause could not be ascertained. The damage was roughly estimated at from £12,000 to £15,000, which is partly covered by insurance, in the following offices :—The Globe, the Atlas, the Royal, and the Alliance.

ENGLISH SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	AT.
Mar. 20	Egeria	Burns	Milford.
23	Cowasjee Jehangeer Greig		Queenstown.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Mar. 10	Denmark	Valentine	Liverpool.
18	Kingston	Riddell	Liverpool.
22	Wm. Prowse	Hall	Liverpool.

At the meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers on Tuesday, March 23, His Majesty Napoleon III. Emperor of the French, was elected by acclamation an honorary member.

On Tuesday, March 23, at the Quarter Sessions of West Suffolk, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh qualified as a county magistrate. "His highness," the local papers say, "appears to be thoroughly devoting himself to the duties of a country gentleman."

ANOTHER BREACH OF PROMISE BY A LADY.—At York, on Friday, March 19, before Mr. Baron Cleasby, a breach of promise of marriage case was disposed of namely "Watson *v.* Strangeways and Wife." The plaintiff, a young man, an articled clerk at York, was engaged to Miss Heap, daughter of Captain Heap, who resides near that city. The young lady, however, after making the promise of marriage did not fulfil her engagement, and married Mr. Strangeways, a gentleman living at Aine-hall, near Easingwold. The learned counsel on each side intimated that an arrangement had been made, and the defendants had consented to submit to a verdict against them of £500 damages.

MR. BRIGHT'S GREAT SPEECH ON THE IRISH CHUCH.

WE append Mr. Bright's eloquent speech on the Irish Church Bill, delivered in the House of Commons on the 19th March :—

Not a few of the members of this House are well aware that for many years—I may say almost from the first hour I was competent to give an opinion in politics—I have held very decided views on the question which is to-night under our consideration. It may not be deemed presumptuous in me therefore to take part in this important debate. I was glad when I heard that the right hon. gentleman who moved the amendment, being as he is at the head of what is still a very considerable party, intended to discuss this question and to divide the House of the second reading of the Bill, because although many of the details of the measure, as the House has already heard, are of great importance, yet it must be admitted on both sides that the real or essential good or evil of the measure is not to be found in any one of its details but in the principles on which they rest. (Hear, hear.) We have to decide this,—whether the Protestant Established Church in Ireland shall cease to exist as a State Institution. We have not to decide this because Establishments have been universally condemned throughout the kingdom. That is not alleged at all ; for though I myself have no faith in politico-religious Establishments and believe in the voluntary principle, yet I am willing to admit—and it would be foolish not to admit it—that at present a belief in the usefulness of Established Churches appears in this country to have the sanction of a majority of our people. (Hear, hear.) The question, then, is not at all whether Establishments are good in themselves, or are good anywhere, but whether with regard to Ireland it is necessary that the Church Establishment should be removed. (Hear.) After all, perhaps it might be well to ask the House whether we believe that there is a great Irish question, that it meets us every day, that we are compelled at last to confront it, and whether for the settlement of such a question—if there be such a question—it is necessary that the Irish State Church should be removed. Is there an Irish question and a great Irish difficulty ? The right hon. gentleman (Sir Stafford Northcote) who has just resumed his seat has made the sort of speech which he might have made upon the most trifling question which could have come before the House. ("Oh," and "Hear, hear.") There is not a symptom from the first word of the speech to the last that he was considering or grappling with, or indeed that there existed a great and serious question which was before the House to-night. I shall call only one witness in proof of my opinion that there is such a question, and that we cannot avoid it. I shall not appeal, as I might do, to the almost unanimous judgment of the civilized and Christian world. I will not appeal to the divisions and debates and majorities of the last Parliament upon this question. I will not appeal to the opinion and to the great verdict of the new constituences, and I will not appeal to the chronic or the spasmodic (whichever you please) discontent which exists in Ireland. I will call but one witness, and he shall be a member, and an eminent member, of this House. I will call the son of the long-trusted leader of your party, who has been an eminent member of at least two Administrations formed on that side of the House, and who has been for many years, as we all know, the most trusted and confidential adviser and councillor of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli). I shall appeal to the honest and the able declaration of the noble lord the member for King's Lynn (Lord Stanley). On a former occasion, whether in the House or out of it I am not sure, I referred to the remarkable statement of that noble lord at a remarkable time. The House will remember the great Conservative banquet at Bristol about 15 or 16 months ago. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman who cheers me, I daresay, present in it. (Laughter.) The noble lord the member for King's Lynn is not a person who is guilty of "heedless rhetoric." (Laughter.) There are few men in this House better informed ; there is no one in this House more calm and impartial in his judgment. I know no speaker who is more measured and careful in his language. (Hear.) Yet, what was it that the noble lord said, not in the heat of debate in this House —that, probably, would not have affected him—but to a great party of his own friends at this political banquet at Bristol ? He spoke of Ireland with evident feeling. He is the son of a great Irish proprietor, and is not unacquainted with that country. I think on one occasion he said he knew every tenant on his father's estate, and this is a great deal more than many English proprietors of land in Ireland can say. ("Hear, hear" and a laugh.) He spoke of Ireland at this banquet, and these were the words he used. He spoke of "the painful, the dangerous, and to us, in appearance at least, discreditable state of things which continues to exist in Ireland." He described it as "a miserable state of things." He said, "we have a strange and perplexing problem to solve. If we look for a remedy, who is there to give us an intelligible answer ?" Such was his despair of this question ; and he concluded by this emphatic declaration—that "Ireland is the question of the hour." (Cheers.) Why, sir, I am not sure that since Belshazzar's feast there has been any announcement more startling, more solemn, or more calculated to disturb the merriment of a great and joyous banquet. (Laughter.) If I had used these words in a speech they might have been thought an exaggeration of the case ; and if my right hon. friend at the head of the Government had opened his great speech with these words, they would not have been more solemn than the occasion demanded. What happened ? Parliament met a little more than a year ago ; the right hon. gentleman and his friends were upon this (the Treasury) Bench, and I was where the hon. member for Portsmouth (Sir. J. Elphinstone) sits, watching carefully all that occurred. ("Hear" and laughter.) On the night when my hon. friend the member for Cork brought forward his motion we were all expecting the explanation of the policy of the Government with regard to Ireland. An announcement had been made only a few days before in the other House of Parliament that the policy of the Government would soon be explained from this Bench, and Lord Mayo, on that occasion the Chief Secretary for Ireland, rose and addressed the House for the exact space of three hours and 20 minutes. (Laughter.) I noticed that the speech of my right hon. friend (Mr. Gladstone) in introducing this Bill took precisely the same time ; but I observed that in the House must have observed that there was a great difference between the two speeches. (Cheers and laughter.) Lord Mayo spoke of the material improvement in Ireland, and he gave us large sums in figures to show how that improvement had proceeded. He admitted the grievance of the ecclesiastic inequality existing in Ireland, and indicated a mode of dealing with it that was felt to be so absolutely impossible that afterwards, seeing the difficulties of his colleagues, he repudiated and denied it (hear) ; and it finally ended in this—that the Government had no policy at all. Sir, I hope that Lord Mayo, who has since been promoted to the Viceroyalty of India, may in that country find no difficulties with which his kindly nature and his good intentions may be unequal to cope. I said there was a difference between the two speeches, although they were of the same length. The speech of my right hon. friend, instead of containing no policy or a policy which he was condemned afterwards to deny and repudiate, was one which elaborated a great policy for Ireland, and it was so balanced and so complete that I ask the House on both sides if it be not the fact that it has attracted to it the sympathy and the support of the great bulk of the people of the three kingdoms. ("No, no," and loud cheers.) I say that your speeches during this debate are proof that you feel it (cheers), and are proof that Protestant England and still more Protestant Scotland have joined heartily with Catholic Ireland in approving the policy which is set forth in the details of this Bill. ("No !" and cheers.) The matter stands thus —that there is an Irish policy—and the noble lord the member for King's Lynn is my witness for it—and there is an ecclesiastical grievance in Ireland—and the Governor-General of India is my authority for that statement. Last Session they were members of the same Cabinet and were in constant daily communication with the Prime Minister, Lord Derby, and afterwards with his successor, the right hon. gentleman who sits opposite. Then it was a question which the late Government were totally unable to grapple with. They did nothing, though not because they did not comprehend the question. The right hon. gentleman comprehends all these questions just as well as any man in the House. He understood them 20 years ago. (Cheers and laughter.) To show how totally unable the late Government was to deal with these questions I appeal to those members of the House who were here last year, when they will recollect that the speeches of Lord Mayo, of the noble lord the member for King's Lynn, of the right hon. gentleman the late Home Secretary, and of the right hon. gentleman since then in that party First Minister—that these speeches did not agree ; that, in point of fact, in all that they said on the floor of the House there was just as much confusion of speech as there has been in Ireland for centuries past. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) The noble lord the member for King's Lynn said that the patient was in a desperate and almost hopless state. Lord Mayo said that he was wonderfully better. The right hon. gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire said he was perfectly well and his condition was eminently satisfactory ; and the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Hardy) took all the febrile symptoms of the patient as indications of perfect health. And it proved as the country found out by the time when the last elections came on, that the Government of the right hon. gentleman opposite had not comprehended the malady or had not had the courage or the power to grapple with it. Consequently the constituencies came to the conclusion, as this great question must be confronted, that it was desirable to have a Parliament and a Government which could satisfactorily deal with it. (Hear, hear.) Now the right hon. baronet the member for Londonderry county two or three nights ago asked the question which the right hon. gentleman opposite asked within the last hour. He asked what is meant by Protestant ascendency, and said that he did not comprehend the meaning. There was so much simplicity in the manner of the hon. baronet's asking the question as made me believe that he was really saying what he thought. (Laughter.) It is said that no one is convinced by speeches in this House, and I am sure it would be presumptuous in me to suppose that I could convince any one, yet I should like to ask the hon. gentleman opposite a question or two. Is it a fact or not that the Established Church in Ireland is the Church of conquest ? The hon. and learned gentleman who made so powerful a speech to-night on the other side of the House said that the Church was based on certain Acts of Parliament, which declared that the clergy in Ireland must preach and pray and conduct the religious service according to the pattern of the Church of England, or they could not continue to hold their benefices in Ireland. That was an Act of the English Parliament and Government, and it was merely a mode of asserting the power, which conquest gave to England. (Hear, hear.) The church in Ireland, therefore, is the Church of conquest. (Hear, hear.) Not only was it historically so, but I maintain that by no possibility could the Church of a small minority of Protestants remain for 300 years established in the midst of a nation of Roman Catholics except by the power of conquest. (Hear, hear.) I am amazed that hon. gentlemen would dispute the point ; but if they do dispute it I am amazed that they do not see the tremendous violation of every principle of the Protestant Reformation involved in such a denial. (Hear, hear.) The principle of the Reformation implied the right of a nation to choose its own Church and its own mode of worship, and therefore to establish a Protestant Church in the midst of a Catholic nation is the most flagrant violation of the principle of the Reformation which ever happened since the days of Luther. (Hear, hear.) But we are asked what has maintained it from that time to the present ? The right hon. gentleman on the opposite bench spoke of the penal code exactly in the way that we on these benches speak of it, and condemned those who in the last century supported the cruelties of that code. No doubt 50 years hence men upon the Conservative side of this House—for there will always be a Conservative side—looking back to the conduct of their party in 1869 will express their amazement that intelligent persons should have been found after the experience of 300 years to support the Established Church in Ireland. (Cheers.) I have in my hand the expressed opinion of a very intelligent foreigner, who, while he was living, was known to many members of this House—I mean Count Cavour —in reference to the condition of Ireland, and the extract I am about to read is taken from an admirable translation of Count Cavour's work on that country. The writer says—

"The results of this inhuman code were lamentable. The cruelty was purely gratuitous, for, far from losing strength, Catholicism became all the stronger from the hatred with which the poor Irish regarded the religion of their oppressors. Every attempt at conversion failed. The English Parliament, in the belief that it was promoting the established religion, merely, by its unjust laws, placed at the mercy of the rich Protestants, proprietors of the soil, the Catholic population, which, in three-fourths of the country, were almost exclusively its cultivators. The penal laws which, at first, religious fanaticism had inspired, lost by degrees their primitive character, and, in the hands of those who applied them, became a means of social domination. During the greatest part of the eighteenth century the Irish peasant was reduced to a state of slavery worse than that of the negro in the Antilles. Thanks to anti-Catholic legislation, and to the manner in which it was applied, it was more difficult for him to obtain justice from a Protestant grand jury than it is now for a slave in the French colonies to obtain it from the magistrates sent from the mother-country to administer the laws. During this period Ireland presents the saddest spectacle to be found in any civilized society—complete and absolute oppression of the poor by the rich, of him who labours by him who possesses, organized by the law, and maintained by the ministers of justice."

That is admitted to be true. (Cries of "No," and cheers.) For 300 years there has been a perpetual protest against this state of things on the part of the people of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) It is said that there is a State Church in England, and no one complained. I am not a member of that Church, but it is not to me the sign of foreign conquest. My forefathers were members of the State Church, and for reasons which they thought sufficient they left it, but if it had

THE INDIA OFFICE MSS.

A CORRESPONDENT (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*,) well qualified to speak on the subject has favoured us with the following communication in reference to the recently discovered MSS. at the India Office :—

"I cannot enlighten you as to the contents of the 'Beejapoor MSS.' found in the library at the India Office, but if they are the MSS, formerly in the Azar Mehal at Beejapoor, the following are the facts as to the manner and time when the MSS. came into the possession of the East India Company. The books are the remains of one of the royal libraries which existed at Beejapoor in the Deccan previous to its capture by Aurungzebe, A.D. 1686. Though 'cartloads' of MSS. are said to have been taken away by him, the library to which these volumes belonged was not entirely removed by the Emperor from Beejapoor, in consequence of its having been attached to a Mahomedan shrine, in which were preserved two hairs of the Prophet's beard. A short account of this curious shrine will be found in Colonel Sykes's excellent paper on Beejapoor in the 'Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay,' a book now very rarely to be met with, and also in the magnificent volume of photographs of Beejapoor, published by Mr. Murray in 1866, at the expense of a native gentleman of Bombay. The building in which the library was preserved will be found described and depicted at pages 38 and 75 of the memoirs prefixed to that volume by Captain Meadows Taylor and Mr. James Ferguson, and in plates 47 to 53. In this shrine the books remained much neglected, till they were examined about 1842 by M. d'Octroa, a young scholar of Spanish origin, travelling in India by order of King Louis Philippe, to collect Sanscrit MSS. for the Royal Library at Paris.

"Sir George Arthur, the then Governor of Bombay, hearing of the condition of the Beejapoor library from M. d'Octroa, moved the Rajah of Sattara, in whose territory Beejapoor then was, to take better care of the books; and something was done, with this end in view, at the suggestion of Colonel Evans, the then Resident. But when the territory, with all State property, lapsed to the Government of India, the library was still much neglected and exposed to depredation and injury from the weather. In this state it was found by Captain (now Colonel) Philip Hart, of the Engineers, who was employed to repair some of the beautiful buildings which were fast going to ruin, and, among others, that in which the library was deposited; and on his report, Lord Falkland, then Governor of Bombay, ordered the removal of all the books which were at all perfect, and they were ultimately sent to the library of the East India Company in Leadenhall-street, where they remained until its transfer to the Crown.

"The Beejapoor library must once have been rich in books in many languages. Local tradition tells of many beautiful works in Persian, richly illuminated, which have, at different times, been abstracted from the library and clandestinely sold, and there are still many boxes of fragments of books, Persian and Arabic, which, from the beauty of the penmanship and illumination, testify to the original value of the volumes to which they belonged. There are likewise fragments of MSS. in Mahratta and Sanscrit, in Canarese, and other southern languages, written on paper as well as on palm leaves, and a few fragments of black-letter English and Spanish books; the English fragments evidently belonged to a black-letter Bible of the authorized version. But, with the exception of the Arabic volumes now in the library at the India Office, there was nothing like a perfect volume in any language forthcoming in 1847, and the existence of these Arabic volumes was accounted for by the local officers, solely on the ground of their having been unreadable by any one on the spot, and consequently unsaleable. The blame of these depredations was laid by the Brahmin officers of the Mahratta State at the door of the Mahomedan mujawirs who had charge of the shrine, while the latter were diverted by accusing the Brahmin officers of the Seate; but of the fact that very extensive depredations had been permitted within a few years previous to the territory coming under British control there can, I fear, be no doubt.

"I may mention that, besides the preservation of these MSS., we owe to Colonel Hart's professional skill and taste the beautiful architectural drawings by Mr. Cumming, photographs from which are to be found in Mr. Murray's publication above referred to; and also the extensive repairs to the old buildings at Beejapoor which he carried out about twenty years ago, and which have done much to preserve the ruins from utter decay. Until Colonel Hart took the matter in hand little or nothing effectual had been done to preserve the buildings since the conquest of Captain Grant Duff, soon after the conquest of the Deccan by the British in 1817."

ARRIVAL of SIXTY best ARAB HORSES.—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 6th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters. Some Grey Pairs can also be got from this batch.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 25th January 1869

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40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
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These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

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EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 6th April, 1869.

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Lowmoor Iron Plates.
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This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure fence that has been adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

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KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, and also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

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The following horses the property of a gentleman no longer requiring them:

One very high-caste grey Arab horse 14-2½, very quiet in saddle.

One high-caste bay Arab galloway 6 years, carries a lady and goes in single harness.

One bay Arab horse 14-3 quiet to ride, goes in single and has been driven in double harness.

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Also,

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A nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage with lamps and pole, by Jones of Southampton.

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A second-hand English-built park phaeton in good order with a pair of one black and one grey fast-trotting Arab horses and a set of nearly new plated mounted harness, complete.

The above to be sold together or separately as it may suit a purchaser and to be seen daily at the rooms of the undersigned.

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The above coach is well worth of inspection, and the first ever imported to India. It is suitable for a Raja, Prince, or Nawab.

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A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harness es.

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A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Sp rings, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Spring s, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, &c.

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A batch of Children's single-seated Perasabulators with highly furnished fittings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

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We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate :—

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4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases or for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

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do. No. 1, BLUE SEAL, very pale and dry ... ... "	22 0
do. " 1, BROWN SEAL, pale and dry ... ... "	22 0
do. " 2, YELLOW SEAL, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine ... ... "	18 0
do. " 3, WHITE SEAL, ordinary Dinner Wine ... ... "	15 8
MARSALA, Virgin Pale ... ... "	15 8
MADEIRA, East India (one voyage) ... ... "	33 8

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark ... ...Rs.	30	0
1st quality, BLACK SEAL—Dessert Wine, mature ...	24	8 14-8
2nd " RED SEAL—a good second quality Wine ...	18	9

SPIRITS.

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped), been extensively imitated.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale No. 1—Black Capsule... ...Rs.	32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale No. 2—Yellow capsule ... ... "	28
COGNAC, Pale, No. 3—White capsule ... ... "	23
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality ... ... "	22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality ... ... "	21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish ... ... "	21
" Scotch ... ... "	21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) ... ... "	21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERES.
The finest: cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White... ...Rs.	40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best ... ... "	40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen ... ... "	30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best) ... ... "	20	

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—

DISCOUNTS.—To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

CREDIT.—Three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at one time are allowed liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in DEAN LANE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs.	30 per dozen.
Do. Port	"	30 "
Delbruck Fils' Claret St. Estephe	"	17 "
Do. Do. St. Julien	"	16 "
Do. Brandy	"	16 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

PRIZE MEDAL BRANDIES.
by the
VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC,

have secured for it, in England and India, an unequalled and ever-increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS.

As a nutritious diet drink for invalids predisposed to dyspepsia or biliary derangement, it is far superior to Tea or Coffee; and for all sick or sound, it is the best possible beverage to use for the Chota Hasri.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
In sealed canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each, p. lb	1 4	1 8

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHARLES TOVEY and SON.

MESSRS OWEN and OKELL, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines :—

		Quarts per doz.	Pints per doz.
SHERRIES.	Charles Tovey's No. 3	Rs. 24	Rs. —
	Charles Tovey's " 2	" 32	" 17
	Charles Tovey's " 1	" 40	" 21
	" 3 Crowns" Solera	" 44	" 23
	C. T.'s Amontillado No. 2 Amo "	28	" —
CLARETS.	Charles Tovey's No. 4	" 15	" —
	Charles Tovey's " 3	" 20	" 11
	Charles Tovey's " 2	" 24	" 13
	Charles Tovey's " 1	" 30	" 16
	Charles Tovey's " 2	" 36	" 19
	Charles Tovey's " 1	" 40	" 21
SAUTERNES.	Charles Tovey's 1884	" 25	" 13½
MOSELLES.	Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	" 36	" 19
HOCK.	Sparkling Die Perle des Rheims	" 40	" 21
BRANDY.	Charles Tovey's, Cognac No. 3	" 20	" —
HOLLANDS.	Geneva fine proof. Case of 15 squares Rs. 26.		

Orders for the undermentioned shipments *(shortly expected to arrive)* can now be registered :—

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,

WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC, CLARET.

Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,

CHAMPAGNE, CLARET.

Per "Star of the South," from London,

MOSELLE.

Per "Hindustan" from London.

ISLAY, MALT, AND IRISH WHISKEY, OLD TOM, PORT.

Per "British Admiral" from London.

SHERRY.

Per "Coldinghame" from London.

GIN SHERRY.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Calcutta Co.,

COCOA.
The purity and delicacy of
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA
have secured for it the most extensive sale.

As a nutritious diet drink for invalids predisposed to dyspepsia or biliary derangement, it is far superior to Tea or Coffee; and for all sick or sound, it is the best possible beverage to use for the Chota Hasri.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
In sealed canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each, p. lb	1 4	1 8

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL PUPILS.—An appointment in the Hibbet Hospital, Kattiawar, as Apothecary, is at present vacant. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Quarters free.

The candidate must be able to read and write English, as well as compound medicines.

All applications to be made by letter to the Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky, Kattiawar.

DAVID BOURKE LONG,
Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO be LET, from 1st May 1869, an airy and commodious Bungalow, called "Malabar Castle," on Malabar Hill. Apply to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

TO BE LET, several